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Approved For Release 2001/08/23 : CIA-RDP57-00384R001000020006-5

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C. G. WESSEL, 003/LD

SR 380-310-1

SPECIAL REGULATIONS
No. 380-310-1

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 29 May 1950

MILITARY SECURITY

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS *ARMY Declass/Release MISSION AND EMPLOYMENT Instructions On File*

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SECTION I

GENERAL

1. **Scope.**—The scope of these regulations includes the mission and over-all operational employment of the Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) in the continental United States, in occupied territory, theaters of operations, and military bases. In case of conflict between these regulations and TM 30-215, these regulations will govern.

2. **Definitions.**—For the purpose of these regulations, the following definitions apply:

a. *Counterintelligence* (as applied to CIC) is that part of military intelligence which deals with the prevention or neutralization of hostile intelligence activities. It further includes those aspects of military intelligence which relate to security control measures, both active and passive, and which are designed to insure the safeguarding of information, personnel, equipment, and installations against espionage, sabotage, or subversive activities of foreign powers and of dis-

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affected or dissident groups of individuals which may constitute a threat to the national security.

b. Appropriate command means the command to which CIC units or personnel are assigned or attached.

c. Treason is the term used to describe an overt act by a person or group which, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere.

d. Sedition is defined as acts, or spoken or written words, which tend to incite citizens to revolt against constituted authority.

e. Subversive activity is the term used to describe any activity carried on by an individual or group which seeks to alter the form of Government of the United States by unconstitutional means or serves the interests of a foreign government in preference to the interests of the United States. Within zones of occupation or theaters of operations, subversive activity is generally considered to be any independent or organized effort to obstruct or nullify the policies or interests of the occupational forces.

f. Disaffection is the term used to describe a state of mind in which there is a basic lack of loyalty or affection for the Government and Constitution of the United States. This state of mind is manifested by disloyal utterances, which may not necessarily be made to influence others, or by sympathetic association with groups or persons known to have subversive tendencies.

g. Espionage is defined as the use of spies to gain information of military value about a nation. It is regarded as an offense against the sovereignty of the State or nation spied upon and as such can be defined as broadly or as narrowly as the particular jurisdiction desires. In zones of operations or occupied areas, the offense during war is governed by that part of International Law known as the Rules of Land Warfare.

h. Sabotage is defined as any wilful act which tends to interfere with production of, or to obstruct or injure, war or national defense materials or utilities.

i. Liberated areas pertains to areas of friendly or Allied Nations which have been liberated from the enemy by our forces.

j. Occupied areas refers to enemy area which has been occupied by our forces either during combat or in postwar occupation.

3. Mission.—Security is a function of command. The mission of the Counter Intelligence Corps is to contribute to the successful operations of the Army Establishment through the detection of treason, sedition, subversive activity, and disaffection, and the detection and

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prevention of enemy espionage and sabotage within the Army Establishment and such areas over which it may have jurisdiction.

4. Responsibility.—The commanding officer of the CIC detachment is responsible for the planning, supervision, direction, and control of the investigative activities of his detachment personnel, basing his action on the counterintelligence mission of the command to which the detachment is assigned or attached.

5. Employment policy.—*a.* The employment policy to achieve these missions has been formulated to provide maximum flexibility of operation in all commands, as well as to maintain the continuity of counterintelligence coverage through the various echelons of command. The four areas of activity which govern the employment policy of CIC detachments are as follows:

- (1) Theaters of operations.
- (2) Postwar zones of occupation.
- (3) Oversea bases.
- (4) Continental United States.

b. In theaters of operations, CIC detachments are assigned to theater headquarters from which they are attached to the various commands within the theater. Detachments, or sections thereof, are not placed under the operational control of units lower than divisions, although at times they may be attached temporarily to such lower units to facilitate early reduction of specific counterintelligence targets. Detachment operations, administration, and supply are effected under the staff supervision of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army, of the command to which attached. CIC personnel are assigned to detachments, but an over-all personnel control is maintained at theater level. CIC personnel held in reserve are retained at theater level or where required operationally pending employment to reenforce various commands. These reserves may be allocated by the theater commander to any one or several commands for employment during periods of maximum activity, to include reenforcement of combat detachments (par. 13).

c. In postwar oversea occupation, CIC detachments normally are withdrawn from the various echelons of command, and operational control and administration passes to theater level. The degree and extent of centralization can only be determined by operational factors such as size of area, communication, and at the theater commander's discretion.

d. In oversea bases, both in peace and war, CIC detachments are assigned to each Army base and operate under the control of the Army base commanders (par. 14).

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e. In the continental United States, CIC detachments are assigned to each army and operate under the control of army commanders.

f. Where subordinate commands within an army area or theater have a zone of responsibility, CIC detachments may be attached to such commands to provide internal security of the command. The composition, strength, and jurisdiction of such detachments will be determined by the Department of the Army and/or the army area or theater concerned, commensurate with the security responsibility of the command.

6. Investigative jurisdiction.—*a.* The investigative jurisdiction of the Counter Intelligence Corps is governed by SR 380-320-1 and supplementary agreements covered by SR 380-320-2, which represent the Delimitation Agreement of 1949. This agreement divides counterintelligence responsibilities among the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Air Force, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

b. In the event of martial law within the United States and its Territories and possessions, the armed forces commander will direct, control, and coordinate the investigative activities of all counterintelligence investigative agencies, subject to instructions from the Secretary of Defense.

c. Within the Army Establishment, the investigative jurisdiction of the Counter Intelligence Corps encompasses all matters pertinent to counterintelligence security. This requires close coordination with Army investigative agencies such as Civil Affairs or Military Government, Military Police, the Criminal Investigative Division, etc., though the investigative responsibility of each agency is clearly defined, both subversive and criminal activities will be found by all agencies within their sphere of operations. It is a responsibility of command to transmit such information to the responsible agency.

7. Channels of communication.—*a.* Normally, intelligence channels will be used by the Counter Intelligence Corps for operational communications. In cases where the time element is vital, direct communication between CIC detachments is authorized. This is of particular value and necessary during combat operations when continuous communication must be maintained between all detachments if continuity of coverage and transfers of files and responsibility are to be accomplished with the minimum delay.

b. Operational reports of CIC detachments are distributed through intelligence channels of the command to which attached, with copies distributed to adjacent CIC detachments and allied agencies with

official interest therein, as well as to include copies for the Intelligence Division central file.

c. Administrative reports of CIC detachments are the responsibility of the detachment commander and will be prepared and disseminated in accordance with TM 30-215, or superseding current directives.

d. In matters pertaining solely to CIC specialized investigative equipment, direct communication is authorized between CIC detachments and with the CIC center.

e. In all circumstances, it is the responsibility of the CIC detachment commander to keep the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, of the command to which attached, advised as to the over-all administration and operations of his detachment.

8. Use of CIC personnel.—*a.* The appropriate commander is responsible for all counterintelligence security within his command. CIC personnel are assigned or attached to his command for employment in accomplishing counterintelligence security measures for which they have been trained and for which they are qualified. It is to the advantage of the command and to the security of that command to employ CIC personnel in their specialized field. In order to achieve this, T/O & E 30-500 provides noninvestigative personnel to handle the detachment's own service and administrative responsibilities. This permits investigative personnel to be used solely on their primary missions of counterintelligence.

b. Inasmuch as operational necessity often requires the attaching of CIC investigative teams to various units during a particular combat phase or in a specific area, the use of technically trained CIC personnel on duties not related to counterintelligence should be avoided. If maximum operational efficiency is to be achieved, CIC investigative personnel should not be employed on the following non-CIC duties:

- (1) Combat intelligence missions.
- (2) Routine prisoner-of-war interrogations or detentions.
- (3) Investigations of black market activities, vice, atrocities, war crimes, criminal activities, welfare of the civilian population, and such other allied activities, when there is no apparent counterintelligence interest.
- (4) Guard duties.
- (5) Searching for missing members of the Armed Forces of the United States.
- (6) Housekeeping or other duties of comparable nature.
- (7) Investigation of irregularities not connected with counterintelligence security matters.

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SECTION II

ZONES OF OPERATION

9. General.—CIC personnel are employed wherever the Army has an area of responsibility. In general, these areas are to be found within the continental United States, occupied and liberated areas, combat zones, and oversea military bases. But regardless of the zone of operation, the mission of the Counter Intelligence Corps remains the same (par. 3). Each zone, however, poses security problems and operational methods that vary in degree. In order to provide a clear concept of these varying problems and responsibilities, a number of the primary measures and duties of CIC personnel are given below. Such measures and duties, however, are not all inclusive. Furthermore, the division of these measures in specific areas should not be considered a literal division, for any one or all of the measures may be applicable to any one or all of the zones of counterintelligence operations.

10. Continental United States. *a.* CIC detachments assigned or attached to units of the Army in the continental United States will perform the following duties as directed by the appropriate command:

- (1) Investigate and report upon the following within the investigative jurisdiction of the unit and in accordance with appropriate Department of the Army directives:
 - (a) Military personnel who are suspected of disaffection, or engaging in subversive activity, or espionage, sabotage, treason, or sedition.
 - (b) Incidents and activities in which counterintelligence interest or violations of security regulations are apparent or suspected.
 - (c) Background investigations of Army civilian personnel who are to be placed in positions of trust.
 - (d) Background investigations of military personnel.
 - (e) Background investigations of civilian employees, applicants for employment, and directors and key personnel of privately owned plants and facilities working or bidding on contracts important to the Army.
- (2) Conduct surveys and inspections to determine the security of military installations and offices, contemplated movements of troops and matériel, and to make recommendations to prevent leakage of information.
- (3) Prepare and conduct instruction and demonstrations for military personnel on the security of military information and activities.

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- (4) Make checks to determine compliance with the enforcement of AR 380-5 and to conduct investigations when violations of AR 380-5 indicate possible espionage or sabotage.
- (5) Participate in a continuous CIC training program. The extent to which CIC personnel will participate in the parent organization's training program in order that such training will not conflict with CIC duties or training will be determined by the appropriate command.
- (6) Perform duties such as the responsible commander shall determine to be within the CIC mission as it concerns the unit itself.
- (7) Plan for and check measures to be employed to safeguard information of intelligence value in case of invasion, evacuation, or withdrawal.
- (8) Refer for investigation to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, through the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, all complaint-type cases concerning civilian personnel.
- (9) Assist, under the direction of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, in planning for, formulating, and carrying out on-the-job training for ORC-CIC personnel and units.
- (10) Refer to the Federal Bureau of Investigation those cases that fall under the Atomic Energy Act.

b. It is essential that CIC personnel cooperate and effect liaison with other investigative agencies of the United States Government, keeping the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, of the command to which assigned or attached, advised of all proposed action.

11. Occupied territory.—It is the responsibility of the Counter Intelligence Corps to perform for and recommend to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, counterintelligence measures to be carried out in occupied territory. Among these duties, as directed by the appropriate command, to—

a. Conduct all investigations concerning—

- (1) Espionage.
- (2) Sabotage.
- (3) Subversive activity, including rumormongering and surreptitious issue of negative propaganda.
- (4) Disaffection, treason, and sedition within the United States Army.
- (5) Violations of AR 380-5 when espionage or sabotage are indicated or suspected.

- (6) Personnel of governments of occupied territories who are retained in their official capacities in those instances where such personnel are suspected of activities, either past, present, or future which menace the security of the occupation forces.
- (7) Civilian employees of the occupation forces who are suspected of disaffection or engaging in subversive activities, espionage, sabotage, treason, or sedition, in accordance with section III of the Delimitation Agreement. (See par. 3, SR 380-320-1.)
- (8) Citizens of the United States found in or recovered from enemy-occupied territory.
- (9) Foreign civilian personnel secured in occupied territory who are being considered for employment by the United States Army in positions of trust.
- (10) Background investigations of military and civilian personnel who are to be placed in positions of trust.
- (11) All indigenous persons of occupied territories whose continuance at large is considered a risk to the security of the occupational forces or prejudicial to the objectives of the occupation.

b. Cooperate with military and civilian authorities in exercising control to assure proper security measures with regard to information, personnel, matériel, and operations entering or within the zone of responsibility. This action will include recommending to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, the establishment of controls and control systems, as well as checking for the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, on the maintenance of recommended controls.

c. Conduct security surveys upon request of the appropriate commander to determine the security of communications, transportation lines, storage, and supply facilities, and other United States installations and offices.

d. Conduct surveillance of establishments frequented by United States military personnel to determine security violations therein.

e. Assist commanders in conducting security instruction for troops.

f. Report incidents deemed to be of counterintelligence interest.

g. Keep commanders of the respective commands informed on the local situation, including activities of political parties or subversive groups so far as they amount to a threat to the security of the occupation forces or prejudicial to the objectives of the occupation.

h. Coordinate closely with Military Government/Civil Affairs the carrying out of security measures that will have an effect on the control of civil population.

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12. Liberated areas.—In liberated areas, the Counter Intelligence Corps, in addition to many of the duties listed in paragraph 11 and to the over-all counterintelligence mission set down by the appropriate command, will plan for and recommend to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, certain measures which the Counter Intelligence Corps will effect. Among these measures, to—

a. Spot-check military authorities, police, and other law enforcement officers of the new government for cooperation and compliance with essential requirements of the liberating United States Armed Forces.

b. Orient security troops such as Military Government or Civil Affairs police, security police, or security guards on the CIC mission in order to enable them to take over routine assignments.

c. Assist in the destruction of the intelligence organizations of the enemy and in the dissolution of enemy-affiliated organizations or collaborators.

d. Maintain the desired degree of liaison with local officials as determined by the command.

13. Theaters of operation.—*a.* CIC units are allocated within a theater of operations on the basis of anticipated or actual need. Such need is based on population, intelligence targets present, military or civilian situation, and the extent of assistance from other security agencies. In effect, the greatest concentration of CIC units is directly behind the division area with a gradual thinning through communications zone from front to rear of the theater.

b. In order to provide reinforcements to the division detachments during increased tactical operations, and to effect the transfer of zones of responsibility from one echelon to another without loss of continuity of coverage, an appropriate number of theater CIC reserves are attached to the division. The theater personnel remain in place as the division advances, thereby furnishing continuity of coverage as the corps, army, and communications zone units take over the area. As the division CIC detachment advances, leaving its attached theater personnel in place, other CIC personnel move up from the rear of the communications zone and join the division unit, to be left in place, in turn, when the division advances again. Thus, this reinforcement system maintains continuity of coverage by a continual thinning of the rear areas of the theater in order to provide personnel for the forward areas. All pertinent files, establishments, and facilities are left in place with the theater personnel in order that the unit taking over coverage of the area can assume its responsibilities

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with a minimum of lost motion. In this way, too, the bulk of the theater reserves are kept on an operational status at all times.

c. In general, CIC coverage in a theater is a continuous process with considerable stress being placed on the securing and reduction of targets by the forward combat detachments. In army areas, CIC coverage is concerned chiefly with the final reduction of targets and the expansion of security measures initiated by the combat or division detachment. In the communications zone, CIC coverage is more extensive, carried out in great depth, and over a longer period of time. The entire operation, from the rear of the communications zone to the front lines of the division, is a flowing one; i. e., as the combat zone moves forward, the communications zone assumes the counterintelligence coverage of the former combat zone. To achieve this, the reinforcement system must be closely coordinated at each level of command, i. e., at division, corps, army, and communications zone.

d. In order that CIC personnel may concentrate on priority targets and counterintelligence missions which fall within the physical capabilities of the small CIC detachments, many CIC duties are effected in advisory or supervisory capacity. This is particularly so in theaters of operation where some counterintelligence security measures require the use of troops to guard vital installations, to establish road blocks, screening centers, etc. The normal procedure in such instances is for the Counter Intelligence Corps to plan for, survey, and then recommend to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, of the command to which attached, such security measures as will necessitate accomplishment by units concerned or by the use of additional troops. In some phases of combat operation, troops of a specific unit may be assigned the additional mission of carrying out the physical aspects of counterintelligence security measures as recommended by the Counter Intelligence Corps. In friendly or liberated areas where our units are in operation, local civil, and military guards may be employed to effect certain security measures in a similar manner. Any question of utilization of personnel or units on security targets remains a decision of command.

e. CIC operations in combat normally can be divided into two zones as follows:

- (1) Forward combat areas (division and corps areas).
- (2) Rear combat areas (army areas).

f. In forward combat areas, the primary duty of CIC personnel is to plan for, recommend to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, and carry out such action as is necessary to seize and exploit counterintelligence

targets and arrange for the continuing security of such targets. Foremost among such targets are—

- (1) Known and suspected enemy agents.
- (2) Known enemy collaborationists, sympathizers, and other persons whose presence menaces the security of the United States forces.
- (3) Installations formerly occupied by enemy intelligence services or enemy police organizations and any documents they contain.
- (4) Installations of local semimilitary organizations, collaborationists, and their records.
- (5) Centers of communication.
- (6) Buildings, billets, and installations known or suspected to contain documents or material of intelligence or counterintelligence value.

g. Other CIC duties in forward combat areas may include the following:

- (1) Conduct security checks in cooperation with other military units who are marshaling refugees and other civilians arriving from enemy-occupied territory.
- (2) Contact local authorities and persons known to be friendly to the American cause in order to secure all possible counterintelligence information.
- (3) Recommend measures in securing against sabotage all public and private installations, the continued operation of which is considered desirable by United States forces.
- (4) Check upon the enforcement of all security measures and recommend remedial action to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.
- (5) Assist in the discovery and confiscation of any hidden armaments, equipment, or contraband which were not surrendered or reported in accordance with proclamations or orders. CIC personnel will not be responsible for the custody or ultimate disposition of these items.
- (6) Seize signal communications centers and arrange for their protection against sabotage until taken over by authorized signal communications personnel as provided in operational orders.
- (7) Seize and impound all captured mail and arrange for its protection until delivered to civil censorship personnel.
- (8) Stop publication of newspapers and other periodicals pending the arrival of military censorship teams.

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- (9) Recommend and supervise measures necessary to prevent looting and destruction of enemy documents and material by our troops.

h. In rear combat areas, the primary duty of CIC personnel is to plan for, recommend to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, and to continue and develop those operations begun when the area was taken during the active combat phase. Among the primary targets and measures, to—

- (1) Secure counterintelligence targets inaccessible during active combat.
- (2) Collect, sort, and assemble enemy intelligence records, files, and reports.
- (3) Investigate and recommend clearance status of indigenous personnel required for use by the military.
- (4) Conduct spot security checks.
- (5) Recommend counterintelligence measures at refugee and displaced persons camps.
- (6) Survey, recommend, and check travel control methods so far as they pertain to counterintelligence security.
- (7) Assist corps and divisions in handling line crossers, particularly pertaining to their retention and interrogation.

i. The primary duty of CIC personnel in the communications zone is to plan for, recommend to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, and to develop thoroughly the majority of counterintelligence matters initiated by tactical CIC detachments. In addition, the communications zone must be prepared to reinforce the forward areas at any time (a and b above). The following are among some of the primary counterintelligence measures carried out in the communications zone:

- (1) Continue and expand security measures established by tactical CIC detachments.
- (2) Recommend to the appropriate command countersabotage measures for all military installations and lines of communication.
- (3) Screen civilians for employment by military and other United States Government agencies.
- (4) Screen and investigate alleged American citizens applying to American consulates for repatriation.
- (5) Check security measures in the guarding and handling of classified information and investigate violations of AR 380-5 when espionage and subversion are indicated or suspected.
- (6) Survey and determine location of installations, civil and military, which would be logical objectives of enemy agents.

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- (7) Make spot security checks at irregular intervals to determine security preparations in guarding installations and material.
 - (8) Provide security reinforcements for tactical units alerted to combat operational status.
 - (9) Conduct spot-checks to apprehend persons not properly documented.
 - (10) Establish political intelligence information systems to expose groups or clandestine political organizations acting against the best interest of the United States Armed Forces.
 - (11) Maintain close liaison with all intelligence agencies operating in the communications zone.
 - (12) Utilize, as much as possible, civilian police agencies to enforce counterintelligence measures, clearing such action with the appropriate Military Government agencies.
 - (13) Initiate coastal security measures in conjunction with Navy and other appropriate agencies.
 - (14) Handle counterintelligence (land side) in ports within communications zone.
 - (15) Maintain CIC teams at screening centers to screen the influx of refugees during flexible tactical situations.
 - (16) Prepare and maintain up to date a plan to take over new territory during fast moving tactical situations (a and b above).
- j. Some CIC personnel are organized into detachments to work only on port security, to include inland ports and navigable waterways. It is a CIC responsibility to plan for and recommend to the port S-2 such measures and action which will provide maximum counterintelligence security. The following are among those counterintelligence measures carried out by the Counter Intelligence Corps in coordination with other appropriate agencies and in accordance with any delimitation agreement with the United States Navy in ports:
- (1) Secure and reduce port counterintelligence targets during an invasion or overland combat operation.
 - (2) Expand port security as a communications zone activity.
 - (3) Coordinate counterintelligence measures, combat targets, and security controls with Naval Intelligence teams, Military Government/Civil Affairs, port battalion commanders, engineers, and any other interested agency operating within port areas.
 - (4) Cooperate with port security personnel in the discharge of their duties.

- (5) Cooperate with military police in the discharge of their duties.
- (6) Make security surveys of ports and port installations.
- (7) Supervise the examination of incoming and outgoing ships for sabotage material.
- (8) Establish and maintain lists of wanted suspects who might use port of entry.
- (9) Supervise the examination of all incoming and outgoing passengers for persons or information of military intelligence interest.
- (10) Investigate merchant seamen of counterintelligence interest.
- (11) Survey port and port towns to establish logical targets for enemy sabotage and espionage agents.
- (12) Recommend and check pass systems for civilian personnel employed in the port areas.
- (13) Screen labor personnel against "watch lists."
- (14) Give periodic instruction to port guards in order to maintain a high state of alertness against sabotage efforts of enemy agents.
- (15) Register all fishing vessels and harbor craft, restrict their radios, and screen crews before permitting them to operate in and out of ports.
- (16) Establish coast line security controls (land side).

k. It is a CIC responsibility to be ready at all times to plan for and recommend to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, measures which will safeguard military information and material that may be of intelligence value to the enemy. Counter Intelligence Corps at all times should have plans in readiness for an evacuation. These include—

- (1) Preparation of a plan for the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, to insure readiness at all levels, at all times, for the use of destructive agents (thermite bombs, etc.) in destroying classified information or material.
- (2) Preparation of a list for the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, establishing priorities for the destruction of material, plants, and installations that would be of intelligence interest or intelligence value to the enemy.
- (3) Designate for evacuation persons capable of rendering valuable intelligence assistance to the enemy.

l. At the time of evacuation, the Counter Intelligence Corps will, wherever feasible—

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- (1) Search evacuated headquarters, bivouac areas, supply depots, and other installations to prevent documents or material of intelligence value from falling into the hands of the enemy.
- (2) Check units to see that their destruction plans for classified documents and material have been accomplished.
- (3) Check control of refugees along the withdrawal routes used by troops in order to prevent infiltration of enemy elements.

14. Military bases.—Outside the continental limits of the United States in areas of military occupation, responsibility for complaint investigations of all military personnel and all civilian employees of the Department of the Army, American citizens, or foreign nationals is the responsibility of Army command, except in the organized Territories of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Alaska, and the Virgin Islands, where the Army's jurisdiction is restricted to military personnel. In areas jointly occupied by the Army, Navy, and Air Force, each service is charged with the complaint investigation and disposal of cases involving its own personnel (par. 6a).

[AG 353 (13 Feb 50)]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

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